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## India

## Grain and Feed

## Annual

## 2002

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### Report Highlights:

**India's 2001/02 grain production is estimated at 205 million tons, nearly 3 percent above last year's crop. The gain is due largely to improved prospects for wheat. The increased production, high government procurement prices, and decreasing consumer off take are expected to raise foodgrain stocks to 75 million tons and likely will further intensify GOI export efforts.**

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Includes PSD changes: Yes  
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes  
Annual Report  
New Delhi [IN1], IN

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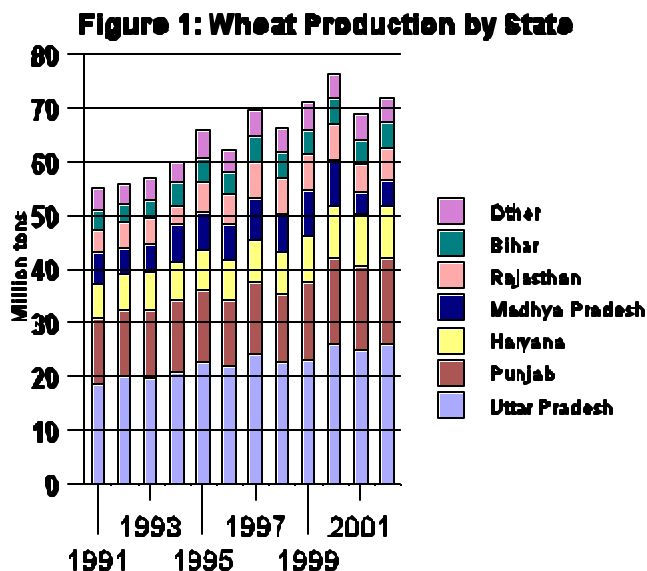
## WHEAT

### Production

India's wheat production is likely to reach 72 million tons this year, up 5 percent from last year's harvest, but well below the (revised) record 2000 crop of 76.4 million. Although some of the factors which contributed to last year's mediocre performance (early withdrawal of the monsoon from northern and central India, lack of winter rains, above-normal temperatures through mid-December) hold true again this year, January and early February rains and the return of cooler weather have aided crop development. The outlook in the largest wheat growing state (Uttar Pradesh) has improved this year, and in the major surplus states of Punjab and Haryana, where the crop is mostly irrigated, area and production are expected to equal or surpass last year's level. Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, while adversely affected by lack of winter rains, are likely to produce larger crops than last year's drought-reduced results. Cool weather through mid-March is critical, however, as above-normal temperatures could slice yields and reduce quality.

Last year's (2001) revised wheat production of 68.8 million tons was the second lowest in five years, due largely to a steep decline in planted area in the non-irrigated states, especially Madhya Pradesh. Average yields, however, remained close to the record 2,778 kg/ha in 2000.

India's wheat production has increased steadily in the past decade, climbing 37 percent between 1990 and 2000, though growth in the second half slowed (**Figure 1**). Area rose about 10 percent, while yields improved by 25 percent. The 3.0 percent average annual growth rate outpaced the annual 1.8 percent growth in population, obviating the need for large and frequent imports. In coming years, population growth alone will necessitate production gains of 1.3-1.5 million tons per year. Although in the short-term this can be met from record government stocks, in the long-term this must depend upon yield increases as the scope for expanding the wheat area is very limited. Improved varieties, virtually free water and electricity (in several states), massive fertilizer subsidies, and lucrative price supports have enabled farmers to boost yields. Growing budget pressures combined with burdensome stocks could, however, lead to reduced input subsidies and less generous price supports, constraining production growth.

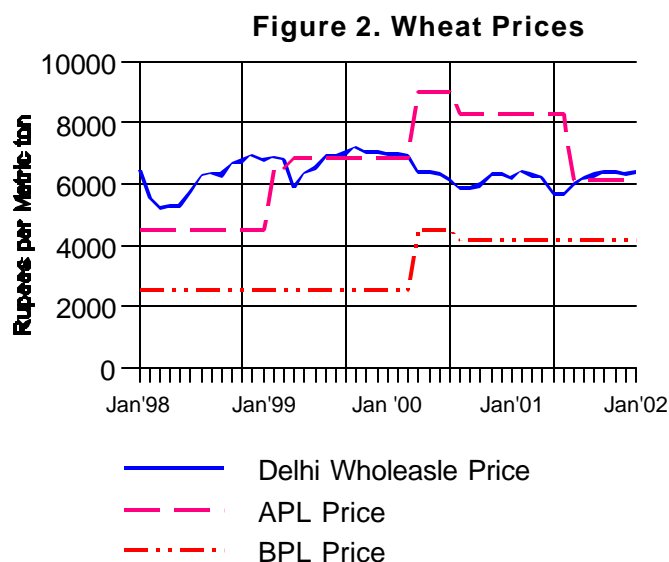


## Consumption

Wheat consumption declined for the second consecutive year in MY 2001/02 despite record supplies. Government stocks, which account for 25 percent of total supplies, remained underutilized due to unattractive sales prices to above-poverty-line (APL) clientele of the Public Distribution System (PDS) (**Figure 2**) and tardy implementation of various highly-subsidized food distribution programs by state governments. The slowdown in the economy during the past two years also may have impacted grain consumption in general, and wheat consumption in particular. Unless the GOI affects a further significant reduction in the sales price of wheat from stocks and feeding programs for the desperately poor are fully implemented, consumption will continue to flounder in 2002/03.

Although the government reduced the sales price of wheat to APL clientele by about 26 percent to rs. 6,100 (\$127) per ton in July 2001, it failed to spur consumption. Even the highly subsidized wheat to the "poorest-of-poor" and the below-poverty-line (BPL) clientele remained underutilized due to a lack of purchasing power and the failure of several state governments to implement the program effectively.

Although the support price for MY 2001/02 was rs. 6,100 (\$127) per ton, total cost (including transportation, storage, administrative overhead) was \$186/ton. Sales price of wheat from government stocks to the PDS are: rs. 6,100 (\$127) per ton for APL families, rs. 4,150 (\$87) for BPL families, and rs. 2,000 for the "poorest of the poor." The government's open market sales price to flour millers ranges from rs. 6,500 (\$135) per ton in North India to rs. 7,200 (\$150) in southern states. Wholesale price for ordinary milling wheat in Delhi is roughly rs. 6,400 (\$133) per ton (**Figure 3**)



Except for limited durum production (about 1 million tons), largely in central India and parts of Punjab, most Indian wheats are soft or medium hard, primarily suited for making homemade *chapatis* or *rotis* (unleavened flat breads), the most popular wheat-based products. Typically, consumers take their wheat to *chakkies* (small flour mills in the unorganized sector) where it is milled into *atta* (wholemeal flour) for making *rotis*. Although the flour milling capacity in the organized sector is about 15 million tons, only 8-9 million is milled, mostly to produce *maida* (all-purpose flour) and *suji* (semolina). Recently, however, demand for branded wholemeal flour, milled and marketed by large flour mills, has gained popularity, especially in cities. The trend is gradually spreading to semi-urban areas and growth in this segment seems likely to continue. Demand for speciality wheat flours is also increasing due to the growth of fast food chains (particularly pizza outlets) and increasing consumption of noodle and pasta products. The variety and availability of cookies, crackers, and cakes are also increasing, largely in

cities. A few imported brands are being seen in some of the larger food stores as import restrictions are gradually lifted.

## Trade

Following the imposition of a 50 percent import duty on December 1, 1999, private wheat imports practically ceased. Mammoth government stocks combined with the likelihood of an excellent crop make imports unlikely in the near future.

In October 2000 the GOI decided to export its wheat stocks at a highly subsidized price of rs. 4,150 (\$86) per ton (ex-Food Corporation of India warehouse) through government parastatals such as State Trading Corporation (STC) and Project and Equipment Corporation (PEC). An export quota of 2 million tons was established for IFY 2000/01 (Apr-Mar), which was later increased to 5 million tons, and the deadline extended to June 30, 2001. The government set an export ceiling of 5 million tons for IFY 2001/02 and allowed private trade participation along with designated government parastatals. Although the sales price was raised marginally to rs. 4,300 per ton for April-May, 2001, it was later reduced to rs. 4,200. A price of rs. 4,250 per ton became effective December 1. Although efforts were made to establish export prices based on open tenders, the idea has been dropped as impractical.

The government's current wheat export sales price is 30 percent below the support price and 53 percent below the government's acquisition cost. Although this would appear to violate India's WTO commitments, GOI officials claim it is not a violation as they are supplying wheat to the poorest segments of the population at below the export price.

In December 2001, the GOI notified the subsidized wheat supply scheme to flour mills linked to exports of wheat products. The effective sales price of wheat to flour millers under this initiative is rs. 4,750 (\$99) per metric ton, and millers would be required to export wheat products equivalent to at least 65 percent of the wheat issued to them. The other 35 percent could be sold in the open market augmenting the subsidy. An export ceiling of 2 million tons was established for shipment through March 31, 2002. However, no significant exports are likely this year because of unattractive pricing.

Against an export quota of 2 million tons in IFY 2000/01 (Apr-Mar), actual wheat exports were 1.6 million. On a Jul-Jun basis, exports were 2.4 million tons. Major destinations were Bangladesh, South Korea, Yemen, United Arab Emirates, Philippines, Indonesia, and Malaysia. Exports in IFY 2001/02

Figure 3. India's Over-Administered Wheat Prices



are estimated at 2.7 million tons and Jul-Jun exports at 3 million tons.

Iraq's rejection of 3 cargoes of Indian wheat and Pakistan's denial of transit permission for Indian relief wheat to Afghanistan on phytosanitary grounds, have frustrated Indian wheat export efforts. However, massive stocks combined with the possibility of a near-record harvest and record government procurements are likely to further intensify GOI export efforts and maintain export volume at around 3 million tons (2002/03).

Subsidized Indian wheat has so far not made a significant dent in the US market share in major markets as India typically caters to low-end users, including the feed sector. But a year-end offer to supply 25,000 tons of wheat per month to Sri Lanka could, if implemented, erode US sales in this traditionally high-quality market.

US wheat, which had been shut out of the Indian market since 1997 on the basis of the GOI's specious SPS requirements, finally regained market access in October 1999. One 17 ton sample, however, was all the US wheat that could be imported before imposition of the 50 percent duty.

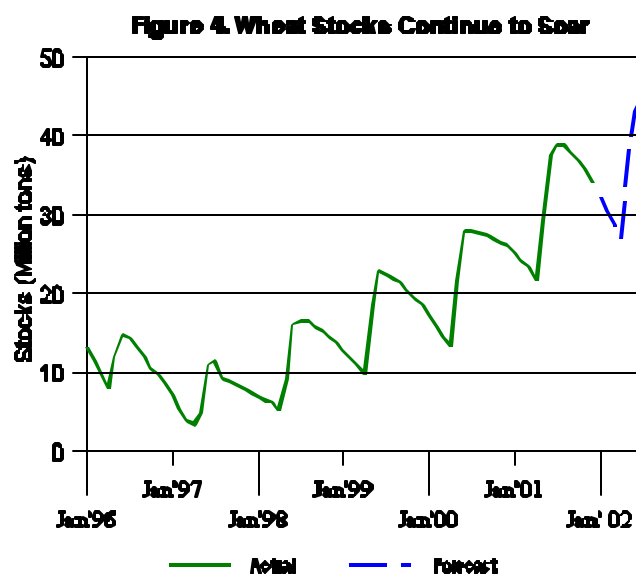
## Stocks

Government-held wheat stocks are projected at around 27 million tons by March 31, the end of the 2001/02 marketing year. This would be 5.5 million tons above last year's carry-out, and almost 7 times the government's desired level. By the end of this season's record procurement (forecast at above 20 million tons), India's wheat reserve will approach 45 million tons, nearly one-third of world wheat stocks (**Figure 4**).

The huge Indian stocks build-up is the result of attractive (and increasing) farmer support prices (resulting in ever larger government procurements), hikes in the sales price of wheat supplied through the PDS (resulting in falling offtake), weak world prices, and limited export opportunities.

## Marketing

Although India has been a traditional importer of US wheat, the US had been unable to compete in this market from 1997 due to quarantine/phytosanitary issues. While these issues have now been resolved, the 1999 imposition of a 50 percent duty makes imports infeasible. Good crops and record stocks make any near-term duty relief



unlikely.

The Indian wheat-based food industry is modernizing. New products are being introduced and the fast food industry has generated demand for speciality flours for pizzas, burgers, cakes and rolls. If modernization of the industry is to succeed, it will need access to a variety of wheats. According to one leading pizza company, small quantities of speciality wheat flour are still being imported despite the prohibitive duty.

## **Policy**

Effective December 1, 1999 the government raised the import duty on wheat from zero to 50 percent. In October 2000 the GOI announced its intention to export wheat at subsidized prices through government parastatals, which was later extended to private traders. In December 2001 the GOI notified the subsidized wheat supply scheme to flour mills linked to exports of wheat products. Recently the government decided to do away with the quantitative ceilings on wheat and products exports.

Although last year the GOI proposed the decentralization of the wheat (and rice) procurement operations which would entrust price support operations and management of the PDS to the states, major grain surplus states have opposed the move. Now the government is considering the possibility of replacing the commodity price support scheme with a farm income support scheme.

## RICE

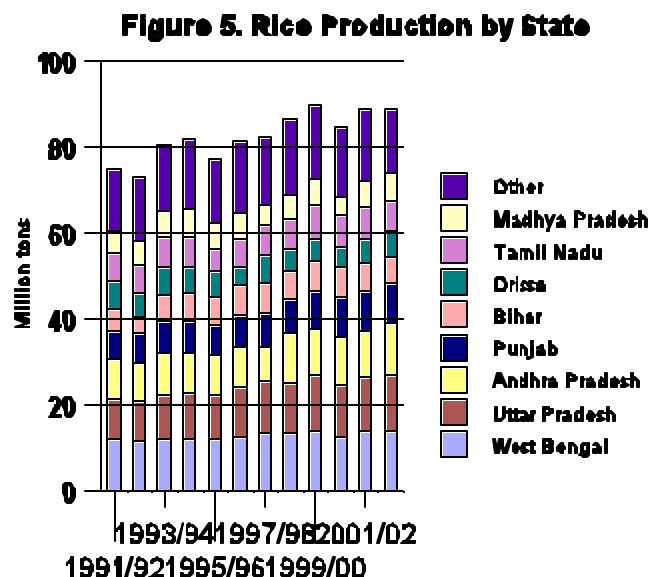
### Production

MY 2001/02 rice production is estimated at 89 million tons (76.5 million tons in the fall/early winter harvested *kharif* season and 12.5 million tons in the spring/summer harvested *rabi* season). This is about 4 million tons above the recently revised official 2000/01 estimate of 84.9 million tons, but marginally below the record 1999/00 crop (89.7). Although production was record or near record in most surplus states, there is likely to be a significant shortfall in Bihar due to erratic monsoon rains which left 850,000 hectares untilled. Rice production in Uttar Pradesh (including the newly carved out Uttarnchal state) is likely to reach a near record 12.5 million tons, compensating for a marginal decline in the major surplus state of Punjab due to a diversion in acreage to cotton. West Bengal continues to remain the largest rice growing state (**Figure 5**) but with very little marketable surplus. Production in Andhra Pradesh, the largest rice surplus state last year, is likely to have declined marginally.

Prospects for the 2002/03 harvest will depend, as always, on the southwest monsoon (Jun-Sep) as irrigation is available to only 45 percent of the crop. Assuming normal rains, production is forecast at 89 million tons.

Eighty to ninety percent of India's rice crop is seeded during the monsoon, and is predominantly rainfed, except for Punjab, Haryana, and Andhra Pradesh, where it is mainly irrigated. Use of high yielding varieties is also largely confined to these states. Although fertilizer use nationally is not high, in the above-mentioned states it is near optimum. Heavy government urea subsidies have, however, resulted in imbalanced applications.

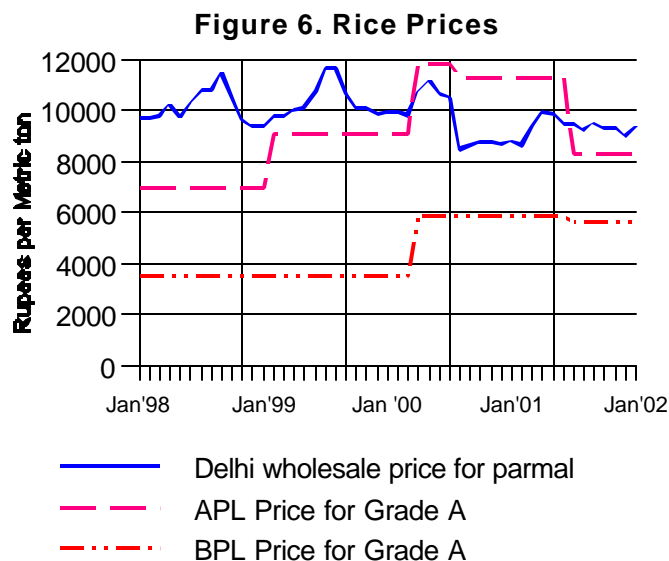
Although government research institutes and private companies have developed several hybrids with high yield potential, they have not achieved wide acceptance. Area planted to hybrid rice is estimated at around 150,000 hectares. Efforts are underway to develop genetically modified seed (Bt and Golden rice), but it will be several years before they are commercially available. Rice acreage has stabilized in most states, though in recent years there has been some shift from cotton to rice in Punjab/Haryana due to higher returns and an assured market. Although the intensive rice - wheat rotation is creating problems in this area (salinity, difficult-to-control weeds, falling water table, etc.), a change is not imminent in the absence of a more profitable rotation. Most Indian basmati is grown in Haryana and Punjab; annual production is about 1.2 million tons.





## Consumption

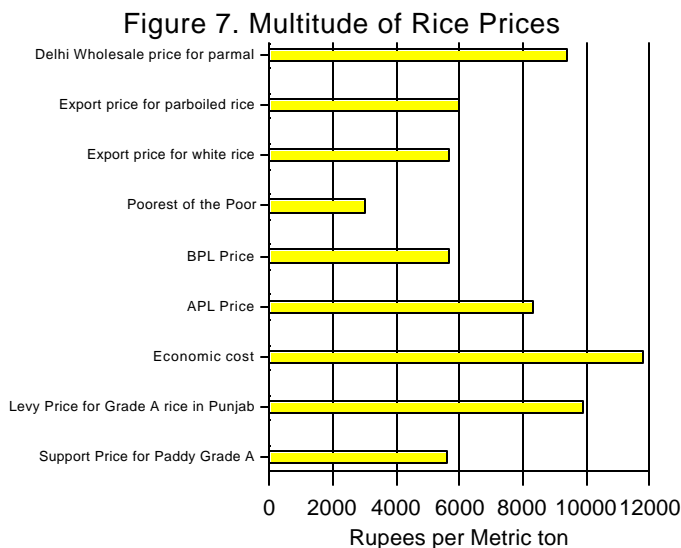
As with wheat, India's rice consumption fell in MY 2000/01. Following the steep rise in price to PDS APL clientele in April 2000, off take from government rice stocks began to decline. Although the government reduced the APL sales price by almost 25 percent in July last year (**Figure 6**), it did not bolster consumption. Against a government procurement of 19.1 million tons in MY 2000/01 (Oct-Sep), offtake was only 10.3 million tons, resulting in record stocks. Consumption is expected to recover in 2001/02 and 2002/03 if prices remain affordable.



Rice is the staple food for most Indians.

In southern and eastern states it is the primary staple; in central and western India it occupies an important position alongside wheat and coarse grains. While Punjab and Haryana in the north are major surplus rice producers, their consumption is negligible.

More than 4,000 varieties of rice are grown in India, and farmers generally adopt the varieties most favored by local consumers. For procurement purposes, however, the government divides rice into two categories: Common (length to breadth ratio less than 2.5) and Grade A (L/B more than 2.5). Support prices for paddy (unmilled rice) for MY 2001/02 are: rs. 5,300 (\$110.4) per ton for Common and rs. 5,600 (\$116.6) per ton for Grade A. Most of the rice grown in the major surplus states is Grade A. Typically, government procurement is done through millers who must sell to the GOI a portion (ranges from 75% in Punjab and Haryana to 50% in Andhra Pradesh and lower in marginal surplus states) of their milled rice at established rates called the "levy price." These vary from state to state. The levy price for Grade A rice for MY 2001/02 ranges from rs. 9,891 (\$206) per metric ton in Punjab to rs. 9,046 (\$188.5) per ton in Gujarat. In the past few years, however, rice millers have curtailed their paddy purchases, compelling the government to procure most of the surplus paddy under price support operations, which



later get custom milled through private rice mills. Aided by high support prices, 2000/01 procurements reached a record 19.1 million tons; procurement during MY 2001/02 is likely to exceed this level.

The sales price of rice from government stocks to the PDS is rs. 8,300 (\$173) per ton for ABL families and rs. 5,650 (\$118) per ton for BPL consumers. Both involve a hefty subsidy, as the GOI reckons its economic cost at rs.11,800 (\$246)/ton.

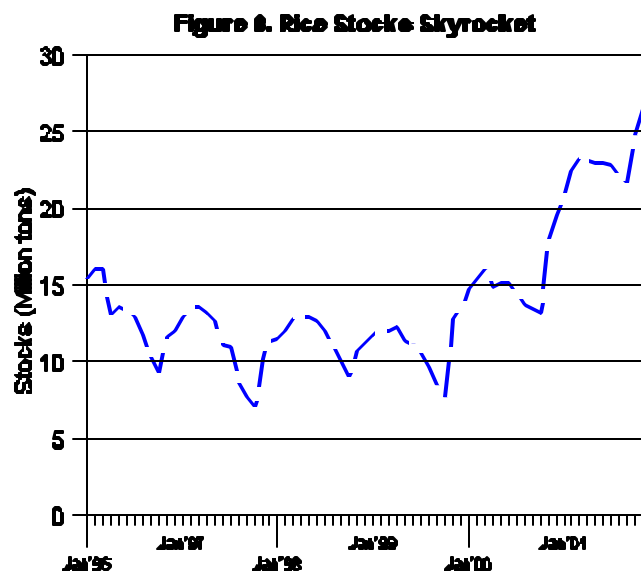
## Trade

Indian non-basmati rice exports are constrained by high domestic prices, increasing freight costs, poor milling quality, lack of grading standards, and strong competition from other exporters. Burdened with massive grain stocks, the Indian government authorized subsidized exports of 3 million tons of rice in April 2001. Rice was made available to exporters at rs. 5,650 (\$118) per ton for white and rs. 6,000 (\$125) per ton for parboiled, delivered to port. This was less than 50 percent of the GOI's "economic cost." The massive subsidy, combined with strong African (especially Nigerian) demand for parboiled, has provided some impetus to Indian rice exports, which are estimated at 1.7 million tons in CY 2001 (including 600,000 of basmati) compared with 1.5 million tons (830,000 basmati) in CY 2000. The major destination for non-basmati continues to be Bangladesh, while Saudi Arabia is the dominant market for Indian basmati rice. Although burgeoning stocks would seem to compel the government to step up its export subsidy program in CY 2002, the likelihood of a record rice harvest in Bangladesh may stymie India's rice export efforts. Post forecasts rice exports for CY 2002 and CY 2003 at 2.5 million tons, respectively.

Following imposition of a hefty duty on rice in April 2000, (70 percent on semi-milled/wholly milled rice and 80 percent on broken), private imports of cheap, low-quality rice, mostly from Pakistan, have ceased.

## Stocks

Record government procurement of 19.1 million tons in MY 2000/01 (Oct-Sep), combined with 17.3 million from the previous year, and declining consumer off take, caused carry over rice stocks to reach a record 24.8 million tons on October 1, 2001 (**Figure 8**). With yet another record procurement of around 20 million tons likely this marketing year, and with no significant increase in off take likely, government carry over rice stocks could reach an all time high of around 30 million tons by October 2002, 4.5 times the desired buffer stock level and one-fourth of world rice stocks.



## Marketing

With a preference for low-quality cheaper rice, India has never been an attractive market for U.S. rice. Now, with a hefty duty in place effective April 1, 2000, there is virtually no scope for exporting rice to India. Subsidized Indian rice does, however, pose some competition to US rice in African and Middle East markets. Indian basmati is a serious competitor in several markets, particularly in the EU where it has the advantage of a preferential duty structure.

## Policy

To preclude any rice imports, the government negotiated higher import duties (70-80 percent) under Article 28 of the WTO, effective April 1, 2000.

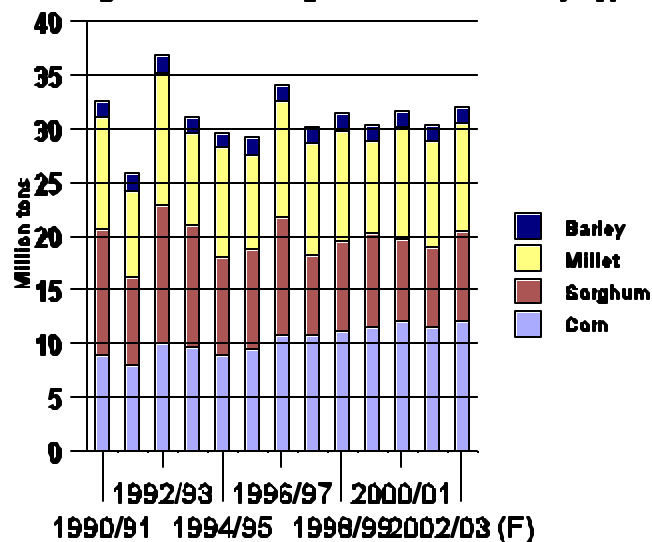
As already mentioned, the Indian government authorized the subsidized export of 3 million tons of rice in April 2001. Under this program, rice is available to exporters at about 50 percent of the economic cost (\$118/ton for white rice and \$125/ton for parboiled).

## COARSE GRAINS

### Production

This year's coarse grain crop is estimated at 30.5 million tons, unchanged from the 2000/01 level. A significant decline in southern corn production due to erratic monsoon rains was largely offset by higher production in northern and central India. Total output is pegged at 11.5 million tons, marginally below last year's record 12.1 million tons (revised official estimate). A decline in kharif sorghum production was largely offset by better results in the rabi, with combined production estimated at 7.5 million tons, compared with 7.7 million tons in 2000/01. Due to favorable rainfall distribution in the millet growing regions of northwestern India, total millet production is estimated at 10.5 million tons compared with 10.4 million tons in 2000/01. Barley production is stagnant at 1.5 million tons. Assuming a normal monsoon, 2002/03 coarse grain is forecast at 32.0 million tons, including 12.0 million tons of corn, 8.5 million of sorghum, 10.0 million of millet, and 1.5 million of barley.

**Figure 9. Coarsegrain Production by Type**



Coarse grains are typically planted in non-irrigated areas and marginal lands during the kharif

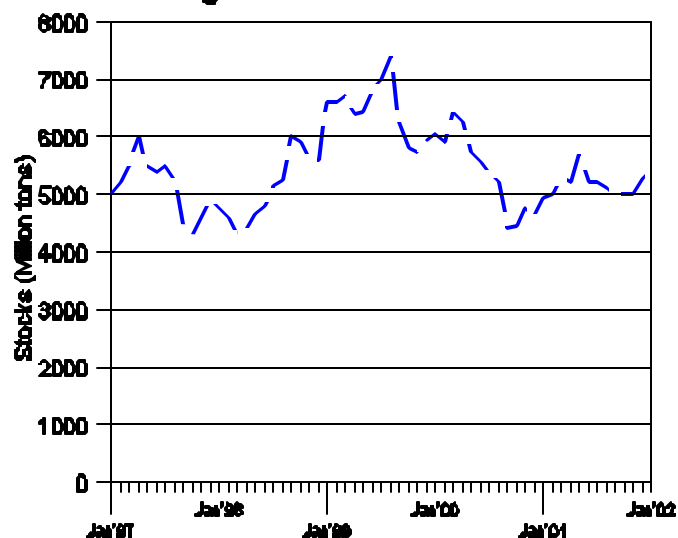
(monsoon) season. As only 32 percent of the corn area, 6 percent of the sorghum area and 7 percent of the millet area are irrigated, production is quite erratic and highly dependent on timely rainfall. The Green Revolution, which began in the 1960s, resulted in a gradual out of coarse grains to wheat and rice. More recently, there has been some further shift out of coarse grains to more profitable oilseeds, such as soybeans. However, declining oilseed prices following record vegetable oil imports appears to be reversing this trend.

Production growth prospects seem greatest for corn where yields, at only 1,800 kg/ha, are well below those in other corn growing countries. The rapidly growing poultry and dairy sectors, as well as the starch industry, are increasing the demand for corn. At the same time, investment in the seed industry has increased the use of hybrids.

### Consumption

Food use still accounts for a major share of total coarse grain consumption. Future consumption growth, however, may be directed more towards feed and industrial purposes, especially for corn. Although growth in the poultry industry slowed last year from earlier rates of 10 to 15 percent annually, it still is expanding at a much faster rate than the population. Higher corn production, combined with some slackening of demand, caused prices to fall below the minimum support price last year, necessitating some government intervention. Sorghum and millet continue to be consumed mainly by humans, although some is used as feed. Barley is also mainly a foodgrain, although some better qualities are used in malting.

**Figure 10. Corn Prices in Delhi**



### Trade

Corn imports in MY 2000/01 were insignificant due to higher production and weak domestic prices. Although the government initially planned to offer government-procured corn stocks at a highly subsidized price of rs. 3,510 (\$73)/ton for export, it later decided to sell the corn in the domestic market at rs. 4,050 (\$84), to dampen prices. Some exports, however, did occur, mostly to Bangladesh. Although domestic corn prices are firming due to this year's lower production, the 15 percent import duty, under a 400,000 ton tariff rate quota, makes imports infeasible.

### Marketing

The rapid growth of the poultry sector and the expansion of the starch industry, combined with

relatively slow growth in the production of corn, will create continued pressure from users for access to imported corn. The main stumbling block is the 15 percent import duty. Unlike wheat and rice, the GOI typically does not maintain a buffer stock of coarse grains to keep prices in check.

## Policy

On June 12, 2000 the government established a TRQ for corn under which FY 2000/01 (Apr-Mar) imports of up to 350,000 tons were subject to a 15 percent tariff, and imports above that level faced a 50 percent duty. Per terms agreed upon during WTO Article 28 negotiations, the TRQ is to be increased by 50,000 tons annually to a maximum of 500,000 tons. Although the TRQ was earlier administered by the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), recently the GOI notified revised procedures for allocation of various agricultural products covered under TRQs, including corn. According to the new procedure, the allocation among the various applicants will be decided by the Exim Facilitation Committee in the Office of the Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT). (See **IN2006** dated February 6, 2002).

## PULSES

### Production

India's 2001/02 pulse production is likely to increase substantially to around 13.5 million tons from the drought-reduced output of 11.0 million tons in 2000/01. Most of the increase will be in spring-harvested *desi* chickpeas, which trade sources are pegging at 6 million tons compared with 3.4 million tons last year. Production of other rabi season pulses such as peas and lentils is also likely to be somewhat higher.

India is the world's largest producer of pulses, and pulses form an integral part of the national diet, providing much needed protein. Major pulses are *desi* chickpeas (*gram*), pigeon pea (*tur* or *arhar*), mung beans, *urd* (black matpe), *masur* (lentil), peas and various other Asian beans. Pulses are grown in both the kharif and rabi seasons, with the largest production occurring in *rabi*. Most are grown under non-irrigated conditions with virtually no use of inputs.

### Consumption

Per capita consumption of pulses has declined by 30 percent (from 50 grams/day to 35) in the last 20 years as production has failed to keep pace with population growth (imports of 600,000 tons of pulses annually help buoy supplies, but are inadequate). This year's higher *rabi* pulse production will likely temper prices in coming months. Current Delhi wholesale prices per ton are: *desi* chick peas, rs. 19,200 (\$400), imported *kabuli* chickpeas (small), rs. 23,250 (\$484), (large) rs. 44,000 (\$916), dry green peas, rs. 13,750(\$286), yellow peas, rs. 12,500 (\$260), lentils, rs. 16,900 (\$352), mung beans, rs. 22,500(\$469), *urd* rs. 18,750 (\$390).

### Trade

To augment domestic availabilities and keep consumer prices under control, the GOI allows private traders to import all types of pulses without restriction at a 5 percent duty. Although full year official statistics are not yet available, imports in MY 2001/02 (Apr-Mar) are estimated to have reached a record 1.5 million tons. Apr-Oct imports were already 1.2 million tons, a four-fold increase over 2000/01 imports of 350,000 tons. Myanmar (*urd*, *mung*, *desi* chickpeas) and Canada (yellow and green peas, *desi* chickpeas, *kabuli* chickpeas, lentils) are the largest suppliers, accounting for almost 75 percent of India's imports in 2000/01. Other suppliers are Australia, Turkey, and Iran. Although US exports to India (mostly dry green peas) increased marginally to around 5,000 tons, it is only a minuscule share of India's total imports.

## Marketing

At one time, India was an important market for U.S. dry green peas. In recent years, however, bulk imports of lower-quality Canadian peas have taken over the import market. US peas are typically imported in containers as branded product, making them costlier than Canadian peas. Although U.S. Dry Pea and Lentil Council is working to target upscale consumers who patronize India's fledgling supermarket industry, better opportunities may exist for the lower-priced pulses grown in Dakota and Montana. For more information see **IN1065 (Shopping for Pulses)** dated October 19, 2001 at: [www.fas.usda.gov/gainfiles/200110/130682332.pdf](http://www.fas.usda.gov/gainfiles/200110/130682332.pdf)

**TABLES****Commodity, Wheat, PSD Table**

PSD Table							
Country:	India						
Commodity:	Wheat						
		2000		2001		2002	UOM
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	
Market Year Begin		04/00		04/01		04/02	(MONTH/ YEAR)
Area Harvested	27,434	27,486	25,000	25,068	0	26,400	(1000 Hectares)
Beginning Stocks	13,080	13,080	21,500	21,500	0	27,000	(1000 MT)
Production	75,754	76,369	68,500	68,763	0	72,000	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	46	46	100	20	0	0	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Imports	46	46	100	20	0	0	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Import U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	88,880	89,495	90,100	90,283	0	99,000	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	1,569	1,569	3,000	2,700	0	3,000	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Exports	2,357	2,357	2,500	3,000	0	3,000	(1000 MT)
Feed Dom. Consumption	500	500	500	500	0	600	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	65,811	66,426	60,100	60,583	0	63,000	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	21,500	21,500	27,000	27,000	0	33,000	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	88,880	89,495	90,100	90,283	0	99,000	(1000 MT)

**Commodity, Rice Milled, PSD Table**

PSD Table							
Country:	India						
Commodity:	Rice, Milled						
		2000		2001		2002	UOM
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	
Market Year Begin		10/2000		10/2001		10/2002	(MONTH/YE AR)
Area Harvested	44,790	44,361	44,700	44,790	0	44,700	(1000 Hectares)
Beginning Stocks	17,716	17,716	18,916	24,800	0	30,000	(1000 MT)
Milled Production	86,300	84,871	89,000	89,000	0	89,000	(1000 MT)
Rough Production	129,463	127,319	133,513	133,513	0	133,513	(1000 MT)
Milling Rate(.9999)	6,666	6,666	6,666	6,666	0	6,666	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Jan-Dec Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Jan-Dec Import U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	104,016	102,587	107,916	113,800	0	119,000	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Exports	1,600	1,600	2,300	2,300	0	2,500	(1000 MT)
Jan-Dec Exports	1,600	1,700	2,300	2,500	0	2,500	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	83,500	76,187	85,000	81,500	0	83,500	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	18,916	24,800	20,616	30,000	0	33,000	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	104,016	102,587	107,916	113,800	0	119,000	(1000 MT)



**Commodity, Corn, PSD Table**

PSD Table							
Country:	India						
Commodity:	Corn						
		2000		2001		2002	UOM
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	
Market Year Begin		11/2000		11/2001		11/2002	(MONTH/YE AR)
Area Harvested	6,550	6,557	6,400	6,400	0	6,550	(1000 Hectares)
Beginning Stocks	670	670	860	900	0	550	(1000 MT)
Production	11,840	12,068	11,300	11,500	0	12,000	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	400	50	100	50	0	50	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Imports	400	50	100	50	0	50	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Import U.S.	0	0	0	25	0	25	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	12,910	12,788	12,260	12,450	0	12,600	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	50	50	50	50	0	50	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Exports	50	50	50	50	0	50	(1000 MT)
Feed Dom. Consumption	5,200	5,200	4,900	5,000	0	5,200	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	12,000	11,838	11,650	11,850	0	12,050	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	860	900	560	550	0	500	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	12,910	12,788	12,260	12,450	0	12,600	(1000 MT)

**Commodity, Sorghum, PSD Table**

PSD Table							
Country:	India						
Commodity:	Sorghum						
		2000		2001		2002	UOM
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	
Market Year Begin		11/2000		11/2001		11/2002	(MONTH/YE AR)
Area Harvested	9,980	9,991	9,700	9,700	0	9,900	(1000 Hectares)
Beginning Stocks	130	130	130	130	0	150	(1000 MT)
Production	7,410	7,716	7,000	7,500	0	8,500	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Import U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	7,540	7,846	7,130	7,630	0	8,650	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed Dom. Consumption	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	7,410	7,716	7,000	7,480	0	8,450	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	130	130	130	150	0	200	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	7,540	7,846	7,130	7,630	0	8,650	(1000 MT)

**Commodity, Millet, PSD Table**

PSD Table							
Country:	India						
Commodity:	Millet						
		2000		2001		2002	UOM
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	
Market Year Begin		11/2000		11/2001		11/2002	(MONTH/YE AR)
Area Harvested	11,000	13,025	12,000	12,000	0	12,000	(1000 Hectares)
Beginning Stocks	200	300	200	200	0	200	(1000 MT)
Production	8,500	10,400	9,500	10,500	0	10,000	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Import U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	8,700	10,700	9,700	10,700	0	10,200	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed Dom. Consumption	900	900	1,500	900	0	900	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	8,500	10,500	9,500	10,500	0	10,000	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	200	200	200	200	0	200	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	8,700	10,700	9,700	10,700	0	10,200	(1000 MT)

**Commodity, Barley, PSD Table**

PSD Table							
Country:	India						
Commodity:	Barley						
		2000		2001		2002	UOM
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	
Market Year Begin		04/2000		04/2001		04/2002	(MONTH/YE AR)
Area Harvested	728	725	750	754	0	750	(1000 Hectares)
Beginning Stocks	20	20	20	20	0	20	(1000 MT)
Production	1,460	1,447	1,500	1,432	0	1,500	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Import U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	1,480	1,467	1,520	1,452	0	1,520	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed Dom. Consumption	110	110	200	150	0	150	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	1,460	1,447	1,500	1,432	0	1,500	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	20	20	20	20	0	20	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1,480	1,467	1,520	1,452	0	1,520	(1000 MT)

**Commodity, Wheat, Price Table**

Prices Table			
Country:			
Commodity:			
Year:	2001		
Prices in (currency)	Rupees	per (uom)	Metric Ton
Year	2000	2001	% Change
Jan	6,950	6,200	-10.8%
Feb	6,950	6,400	-7.9%
Mar	6,930	6,250	-9.8%
Apr	6,400	6,200	-3.1%
May	6,400	5,700	-10.9%
Jun	6,320	5,700	-9.8%
Jul	6,150	5,970	-2.9%
Aug	5,880	6,190	5.3%
Sep	5,900	6,280	6.4%
Oct	5,950	6,390	7.4%
Nov	6,320	6,370	0.8%
Dec	6,300	6,350	0.8%
Exchange Rate	48.7	(Local currency/US \$)	
Date of Quote	14-Feb-02	(MM/DD/Y Y)	

**Commodity, Rice Milled, Price Table**

Prices Table			
Country:			
Commodity:			
Year:	2001		
Prices in (currency)	Rupees	per (uom)	Metric Ton
Year	2000	2001	% Change
Jan	9,967	8,750	-12.2%
Feb	9,938	8,650	-13.0%
Mar	9,775	9,375	-4.1%
Apr	10,740	9,925	-7.6%
May	11,175	9,900	-11.4%
Jun	10,670	9,500	-11.0%
Jul	10,500	9,400	-10.5%
Aug	8,500	9,250	8.8%
Sep	8,580	9,450	10.1%
Oct	8,790	9,350	6.4%
Nov	8,790	9,350	6.4%
Dec	8,725	9,600	10.0%
Exchange Rate	48.7	(Local currency/US \$)	
Date of Quote	14-Feb-02	(MM/DD/Y Y)	

**Commodity, Corn, Price Table**

Prices Table			
Country:			
Commodity:			
Year:	2001		
Prices in (currency)	Rupees	per (uom)	Metric Ton
Year	2000	2001	% Change
Jan	6,050	4,950	-18.2%
Feb	5,900	5,000	-15.3%
Mar	6,450	5,300	-17.8%
Apr	6,250	5,200	-16.8%
May	5,750	5,700	-0.9%
Jun	5,550	5,200	-6.3%
Jul	5,400	5,200	-3.7%
Aug	5,200	5,100	-1.9%
Sep	4,400	5,000	13.6%
Oct	4,450	5,000	12.4%
Nov	4,750	5,000	5.3%
Dec	4,630	5,300	14.5%
Exchange Rate	48.7	(Local currency/US \$)	
Date of Quote	14-Feb-02	(MM/DD/Y Y)	

**Commodity, Wheat, Export Trade Matrix**

Export Trade Matrix			
Country:		Units:	
Commodity:			
Time period:	Jul-Jun		
Exports for	2000		2001
U.S.	0	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Bangladesh	466,908		
South Korea	305,665		
Yemen	301,911		
UAE	260,929		
Philippines	205,865		
Indonesia	159,975		
Oman	157,445		
Malaysia	147,638		
Sudan	116,375		
Vietnam	50,238		
Total for Others	2,172,949		0
Others not listed	182,372		
Grand Total	2,355,321		0



**Commodity, Rice Milled, Export Trade Matrix**

Export Trade Matrix			
Country:		Units:	Metric Ton
Commodity:			
Time period:	Jan-Dec		Jan-Oct
Exports for	2000		2001
U.S.	33,139	U.S.	48,854
Others		Others	
Bangladesh	226,882	Bangladesh	237,953
Saudi Arabia	662,039	Saudi Arabia	331,887
Kuwait	84,946	United Kingdom	84,942
United Kingdom	84,737	Kuwait	54,667
South Africa	73,806	South Africa	39,333
UAE	56,192	UAE	26,306
France	23,780	Nigeria	25,221
Yemen	21,793	Singapore	16,523
Nepal	19,050	Yemen	12,541
Oman	13,448	France	11,339
Total for Others	1,266,673		840,712
Others not listed	149,062		139,706
Grand Total	1,448,874		1,029,272